

Country Correspondence

JACKSONVILLE.

Ross Vandergriff and J. S. Condo spent last Sunday at the Condo home.

Mrs. Roy Oyler returned home last week after a visit with friends at Romola.

Mrs. Joseph Neff and son, Joseph Jr., were on the sick list but are better now.

Mrs. W. E. Weight's father, Henry Brungard, has been staying with the Weight family.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Daily, of Altoona, were week-end guests at the George Ertley home.

Proceeds from the chicken supper held by the Ladies' Aid society amounted to ninety dollars clear.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beck and daughter, of Lock Haven, were week-end guests at the C. N. Yearick home.

Mrs. Mabel Peck, Mrs. Mervin Hoy and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoy were callers at the Joseph Neff home Saturday evening.

Mrs. Lynn Ertley will hold her public sale November 19. All cattle have been T. B. tested so farmers need not hesitate to bid.

Those who went on the Philadelphia excursion from here last week were Miss Nellie Bennisson, Mrs. William Dixon and son Theodore, the latter visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret McCrea and family.

No serious hunting accidents have been reported in this section, which seems to show that hunters are especially careful this year.

Mrs. Mabel Peck and son Clifford, of Bellwood, were week-end visitors at the Harry Hoy home.

The Ladies Aid society met at the home of Rev. Moyer on Wednesday evening.

Those present at the big masquerade party held at the Miles Bartley home were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bartley and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. James Bartley, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Yearick, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neff and son, Joseph Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry DeArnot, Miss Vivian Foss, Mrs. Hubert Vonada, Misses Violet Butler, Ellora Weight, Esther Kessinger, Florence Garrett, Jane Yearick, Mildred and Hilda Aley, Helen and Sarah Vonada, Messrs. Clarence Weight, George Weight, Floyd Weight, Floyd Yearick, John Vonada, Melvin Dixon, Lee Tice, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Bartley and daughter Rebecca.

CENTRE HALL.

The Ladies Aid and the Young Peoples Missionary society of the Presbyterian church, Centre Hall, will hold a bake sale and bazaar in their church on the afternoon and evening of November 13.

A Thanksgiving service will be conducted in the Presbyterian church, Centre Hall, Sunday evening, November 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.

About sixty of the Spring Creek Presbyterians of Lemont visited the Pheasant Manse in Centre Hall Friday evening. It had first planned to have this social on Halloween but because of certain conflicting agencies it had to be postponed until Friday night.

RUNVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas spent Sunday at Tyrone.

Mr. and Mrs. James McClincy spent last Sunday in Philadelphia.

Miss Verda Lucas spent Saturday evening at Milesburg, at the Robert Shope home.

Mrs. James Flack and son Robert, of Altoona, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Walker, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harve Shope, after spending the summer with Mr. Shope's brother, F. L. Shope, left for their home at Juniata on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson and son William, and Mr. and Mrs. Weller McQuillen, of Wallaceton, drove in on Sunday and called at the home of Mrs. Sallie Friel and L. J. Heaton.

FLORIDA LEADS RELIEF RECORDS

Heads Major Disasters of 1926 Red Cross Active in 62 Emergencies in Year.

ALSO SERVES FOREIGN LANDS Preparedness to Cope with Great Disturbances Gives Good Results in Action.

Facing one of the largest rehabilitation efforts of its whole history, as a result of the Florida hurricane, the American Red Cross already had behind it a record of service in 62 disasters at home, up to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1926.

When the hurricane struck Florida with such devastation and loss of life, the Red Cross National Headquarters was just congratulating itself that a year had passed without a major disaster within the borders of the country.

Careful surveys by experienced authorities place the injured at 4,000, exclusive of the stricken Gulf Coast cities of Moorehaven and Clewiston. Of the 1,200 injured sent to Miami hospitals, 500 were suffering with major fractures.

For comparison the other outstanding recent disaster, the Midwest tornado of March 18, 1925, can be described in more detail. In that catastrophe the final check showed 800 dead, 3,000 injured and 6,847 families of approximately 30,000 men, women and children rendered homeless.

So terrible did the death and destruction impress itself on the experienced Red Cross forces rushed into Florida that Chairman John Barton Payne did not hesitate to call for a relief fund from the whole country of \$5,000,000.

The New Jersey munitions explosion, in July, while terrible as a spectacle, could not compare with either of these other two disasters in final destructiveness. It gave the Red Cross an opportunity for service in which Red Cross nurses treated 86 injured, and during the height of the emergency fed between 700 and 800 people driven from their homes.

The year has seen a new measure of disaster relief preparedness inaugurated by the Red Cross, under which a trained reserve of medical and other relief experts is constantly on call for any service.

Bad as were domestic disasters in both the last fiscal year and recent months, some of those abroad in the same time have been comparable, especially a flood in Mexico. Altogether the American Red Cross served in the name of the American people in more than 15 foreign catastrophes.

The Tenth Annual Roll Call for membership to maintain such activities will be held from November 11 to 25, and is an opportunity for all to enroll themselves in the American Red Cross.

PARIS CUSTOMS THAT SURPRISE.

Washington.—Americans recently have been reminded on high authority that they will find many things that are different in Paris, and that it is the part of courtesy, as well as common sense, to accept the Parisian ways of doing things when one is in Paris.

There is no doubt about the difference in many customs, says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. Sometimes the Parisian way seems most welcome, at other times it seems strange, but in either event, one has not far to look to find there is a reason back of every custom.

At times the Parisian seems to have outdone his American friends in efficiency. For example, there is the billing device of some of the larger sidewalk cafes. Each plate and cup bears a price mark—50 centimes, one franc, etc., and the refreshments are served in containers bearing the proper cost mark.

When the customer is ready to pay, he does not have to depend on the memory of the waiter, or scan a bill of fare, nor does the waiter have to juggle with checks.

In contrast is the rather cumbersome method of booking a seat in a Paris theatre. In some theatres, at least, one must first purchase the right to sit in a certain part of the house—the orchestra, balcony or a box.

The patron next turns to a head usher, who leads him to the program seller, and after he has purchased a program, a custom which also prevails in English theatres, he encounters the peculiar Parisian practice of having an usher charge to show him to a seat.

The American, impatient at his circuitous progress to his seat, and having reached into his pocket three or four times so far, is apt to become annoyed and conclude he is being overcharged. This often is his feeling even when he is buying a seat which, at an exchange rate of about 3 cents for the franc, cost him less than \$2, even adding in the price of program, the price of being shown to his seat, and the 50 centimes collected if he went to a lavatory between the acts.

This price is for the best orchestra seat in the best theatres in Paris, when comparable locations would have cost him \$4 or \$5 in any New York theatre, even without the speculator's tax which he would have to pay there for popular shows.

And the Parisians have reasons for each of the charges; for there is not one, but there are several taxes, levied on theatre seats, and these vary with the locations in the house.

Several features of the best Parisian theatres, however, must appeal to even the casual visitor. One is the large amount of standing room provided for and sold at a low price, so that any one who is alone, wishes to remain only an hour, or is skeptical about the merits of a show, may go in for a short time, and go on his way without having expended the full price of a seat.

Another feature which adds to the enjoyment of Paris theatre attendance is the large promenade and refreshment rooms which permit a stroll between acts and make it possible to sit down at a table and enjoy a beverage or a smoke, or to walk about and do some "window shopping" at the many displays and exhibitions which merchants have contracted for in these super-lobbies.

THE SEARCH FOR SOAP. Another difficulty which the visitor in Paris might as well make up his mind to accept is that his hotel room, no matter what the price, nor how elegantly it may be furnished and provided with every other comfort, is not going to have any soap.

It is almost unnecessary to inquire "Where is a good place to eat in Paris?" One can hardly go wrong if he visits a Paris cafe serving Parisians, and having the earmarks of a reasonably good establishment. Here again the Parisian habit, which prevails all over Europe, of allocating small charges which we simply sum up in "overhead" may give rise to misunderstanding.

Ice is scarce in Paris, as it is in England. In neither London nor Paris is the climate such that cold drinks are necessary to comfort; anyway, the Europeans may be right in their belief that chilled drinks impede the processes of digestion.

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some of the smaller cafes where regular patrons file their napkins in a sort of rack, suggestive of the rows of shaving mugs in our old-time barber shops and pay once a week for the laundry of that bit of linen.

STREET CARS AND TAXIS. On a street car in Paris one pays only for the distance he wishes to ride. This is done by zoning the routes, and requires considerable bookkeeping on the part of the conductor, and also obliges the passenger to keep his receipt to be shown on demand, if he remains on the car to another zone.

Few visitors patronize street cars; the taxis are too convenient and too cheap. The tariffs are ridiculously low. Here again, however, arise misunderstandings because after eleven o'clock at night taxi drivers can put down their white metal flag (which ordinarily means that the taxi is empty and is required to accept any fare at the regular tariff) and may charge double fare. Unfortunately the meters do not register the excess fare, the driver usually cannot speak enough English to explain the reason for asking twice as much as the meter indicates, and there ensue frequent arguments.

No one can be in Paris long without being impressed by the courtesy of the policemen; Americans, however, may fail to note, or noting the fact they may rebel at the custom which is to touch one's hat to a policeman when asking him a question.

A visitor in Paris cannot help wondering what would happen if the policemen, public officials, shop keepers and many pedestrians on the downtown streets of any American city were some month suddenly to be accosted all day long by foreigners who either addressed them in a strange tongue or bombarded them with questions in lame efforts to speak their own language.

Red Cross Life-Saving Service Is Nation-Wide

Scarcity of water apparently has no effect on interest in water rescue. Arizona, popularly associated with wide desert stretches and cactus, has gone in with enthusiasm for the Red Cross Life-Saving program.

The building of new irrigation dams is rapidly transforming Arizona into a swimming State despite popular conception of that country.

In more than 800 swimming institutes conducted by the Red Cross the last summer, life-saving instruction was given by the Red Cross.

The Tenth Annual Roll Call from November 11 to 25 is an opportunity to encourage these efforts through membership in the Red Cross.

The Tenth Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross is held this year from November 11 to 25. It is an invitation to you to endorse with your membership its wide reaching service to humanity.

GOITRE REMOVED

Without Knife, Needle, Pain or Stain. Linctament Used. Mrs. E. E. Marks, Halifax, Pa., says she will be glad to tell anyone her experience removing goitre with Sorbol-Quadruple.

Watch Elimination!

RETENTION of bodily waste in the blood is called a "toxic condition." This often gives rise to a dull, languid feeling and, sometimes, toxic backaches and headaches. That the kidneys are not functioning properly is often shown by burning or scanty passage of secretions.

DOAN'S PILLS

Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dark and Light Moon.

The weather bureau says that "light moon" or "light of the moon" means all that time during which the moon is above the horizon through the fore part of the night, or from dusk to bed time—11 o'clock p. m., for instance. "Dark moon" or "dark of the moon" means all the rest of the time, or all the time that is not "light of the moon."

Away From the Heat

Chef—Boss, I'm sorry to tell you, but next Saturday night I've quit. Manager—I'm sorry, Rastus; you have been very faithful. Nothing unpleasant has come up, I hope? "No, boss. I've plannin' to go to Africa to live with mah bruthah. Why, boss, they tell me the sun does all their cookin'. Don't nobody use stoves. They just set the food out in the sun to cook. That's the place for me, wheah I won't neevah have to stan' over no mo' hot stoves."—Christian Science Monitor.

Peter and Paul

The old expression, "robbing Peter to pay Paul" is said to date back to about 1590. At that time many of the lands belonging to the cathedral of St. Peter at Westminster were appropriated to repair St. Paul's cathedral. Hence the expression to rob Peter to pay Paul.—Pathfinder Magazine.

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(\$2.00 per Ton Extra for Delivery. We are discontinuing the storage of wheat. After July 1st, 1926, all wheat must be sold when delivered to our mill.

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